

# PEOPLE'S VOICE.

LYMAN NAUGLE, Editor.  
WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

## CONGRESS.

Condensed Report of the Week's Proceedings of Both Houses.

**MONDAY.**  
WASHINGTON, July 26.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Allison, chairman of the appropriations committee, made a statement as to the conference report on the sundry civil bill. Mr. George occupied nearly the remainder of the session in a speech on the anti-option bill. Mr. Vest introduced a resolution offering a reciprocity reduction on certain articles to foreign countries that may enter into a satisfactory agreement on the silver question.

The house devoted two hours to debating the report from the committee to investigate the pension office recommending the dismissal of Commissioner Raum. The debate was cut off by the conference report on the deficiency bill. A new conference was ordered and the house got into a deadlock on a resolution by Mr. Holman to give certain instructions to conferees. An adjournment was finally had.

**TUESDAY.**  
WASHINGTON, July 27.—The senate passed most of the day yesterday discussing the tariff. Mr. Aldrich, whose committee has been investigating the effect of the McKinley bill, made a lengthy speech in favor of protection and Mr. Vest spoke in reply. The conference report on the deficiency bill was agreed to. The senate then adjourned.

The house passed bills setting apart lands in Oklahoma for school purposes; forbidding railroads to charge more than three cents a mile on passenger fare in Indian territory and Oklahoma, and permitting the people of the territory of Utah to exhibit at the world's fair. The conference report upon the deficiency bill was agreed to. The appropriation for the French spoliation claims, amounting to \$737,785, was omitted. The appropriations in the bill amounted to \$5,900,510, being \$521,890 less than as passed by the senate, and \$1,081,087 more than as passed by the house. The conference report on the sundry civil bill was offered by Mr. Holman and debated until adjournment.

**WEDNESDAY.**  
WASHINGTON, July 28.—In the senate yesterday Messrs. Blackburn (Ky.) and Hiseock (N. Y.) engaged in an interesting dialogue over a bridge bill in the state of New York which the Kentucky senator favored and the New York senator opposed. Three speeches were made on the anti-option bill, the leading ones being by Senator Coke in opposition and Senator Mitchell in favor of it. The senate bill to create a national highway commission and the senate bill to facilitate the enforcement of the immigration and contract labor laws were passed.

The house had a long debate on the world's fair amendment to the sundry civil bill. The proposition to reduce the world's fair appropriation from \$5,000,000 to \$3 was voted down, and the house voted to recede from its amendment, but a motion by Mr. Holman to reconsider brought on filibustering which continued until adjournment.

**THURSDAY.**  
WASHINGTON, July 29.—The senate met yesterday with barely a quorum present and declined to take any decided action either on the anti-option bill or the house resolution to adjourn Saturday. The motion to lay the anti-option bill aside until December was lost by the unexpectedly large vote of 13 to 32. An almost equally large vote of 13 to 32 was given to the adjournment resolution. Considerable miscellaneous legislation by unanimous consent was accomplished, including the passage of an eight-hour law, to apply to all contracts on government works. Then the quorum disappeared and for the first time during the session an adjournment was forced for want of a quorum.

The proceedings in the house were, intensely stupid and filibustering motions on the world's fair appropriation prevailed all day. This continued until adjournment.

**FRIDAY.**  
WASHINGTON, July 30.—The senate had a field day on the tariff yesterday. Mr. Aldrich spoke for the republican side and Mr. Carlisle for the democratic view. Other speakers followed until adjournment.

Continuation of the world's fair struggle was delayed in the house by a question of privilege raised by Mr. Wheeler of Alabama, relative to certain statements contained in a campaign book recently published by Mr. Watson, of Georgia, reviewing the action of the present congress and the positions taken by its members in the past. Mr. Watson reiterated his charges and defied the house. Mr. Boatner (La.) introduced a resolution calling for a committee to investigate the truth of Mr. Watson's charges relative to drunkenness of members of the house and to recommend what course should be taken with respect to the member (Mr. Watson) if the charge should be found to be untrue. The resolution was adopted and the speaker appointed Messrs. Boatner, Wolverton, Buchanan of Virginia, Grout and Simpson as the special committee. The rest of the day was devoted to filibustering on the world's fair appropriation. Pensions were considered at the evening session.

**SATURDAY.**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The senate held a session of three hours on Saturday. The anti-option bill was postponed until next session and a resolution further extending appropriations passed. Mr. Perkins called attention to a letter published in regard to cattle in the Cherokee strip and certain charges made that money had been paid for certain privileges in the strip and Mr. Vest offered a resolution which was agreed to appointing a committee to inquire into and report the facts to the next session.

The house did nothing but further filibuster on the world's fair appropriation.

# WORK OF CONGRESS.

## A Long Session and What It Accomplished.

The More Important Bills Passed—Many Investigations Attended in Cases By Exciting Incidents—A Session of Eight Months.

**Summing Up.**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A review of the work of the Fifty-second congress, which was in session eight months, may prove of interest at this time.

The house devoted the first two months of its session to the discussion and adoption of a code of rules, after which the regular business was taken up. Bills to the number of 9,677 have been introduced in the house and referred to committees. Of this number 2,115 have been reported and placed on the calendar, about 450 of which have passed the house. The most important measure considered by the house, excepting the general appropriation bills, were the silver bill, the tariff measures reported from the ways and means committee, the Chinese exclusion act, the "intermediate" and army nurse pension bills, the bill to enforce reciprocal commercial relations with Canada, the bill increasing the pay of life saving crews, to establish lineal promotion in the army, for the better control of national banks in regard to loaning money to directors and officers, and to add the name of the secretary of agriculture to the cabinet officers who may act as president in certain contingencies. This bill and the silver bill failed in the house, as did also the free coinage bill which passed the senate. The several tariff bills passed by the house failed in the senate, as did also the bills providing for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states.

Of the 3,492 bills introduced in the senate, 1,102 were reported upon by committees and 700 of them passed. Among the most important measures passed by the senate and not acted upon by the house were the following: To facilitate the claims for arrears of pay and bounty for the construction of revenue cutters, two each; the "pure food" bill; the bill to increase the rate of pension for certain cases of deafness; to fix the price of lands entered under the desert land laws; to authorize the secretary of war to cause a survey to be made for a ship canal from Philadelphia across New Jersey to New York bay and the bill for the immigration laws. A large number of public building and claim bills passed by the senate also failed in the house. One hundred and three bills have passed both houses and been sent to the president for his signature. There are twenty of these bills still under consideration by the executive. One has been returned to the house by its request without signing; two have been vetoed—the bill to amend the organizing of the circuit courts of appeals so as to give it jurisdiction of certain Indian cases and the bill referring the McGarran claim to the court of private land claims. Three have become laws without the president's approval.

Investigations were a feature of this congress, especially in the house, and committees devoted much time to them. The pension office received the attention of a special committee, which reported mismanagement of the bureau under the administration of Commissioner Raum, and reported to the house that the president be ordered to dismiss that official at an early day. They also criticized Russell B. Harrison, the president's son, for his connection with securing leases through the public parks. The committee on judiciary looked into a matter called to its attention by the attorney general that marshals and clerks of United States courts in Boston were obtaining illegal fees in naturalization cases. They reported several bills to remedy the evil. The committee on banking and currency was ordered to investigate the failure of the Keystone and Spring Garden National banks of Philadelphia and of the Maverick National bank of Boston. The committee took a mass of testimony but did not complete their inquiry. The committee appointed to investigate the census office began their work late in the session and finally postponed it until next session. The committee on reform in the civil service investigated the Baltimore post office matter and filed a report severely criticizing Postmaster-General Wanamaker, stating that he knew that the employees were violating the law, yet he still kept them in office. The investigation into the so-called "sweating system" of contract labor was conducted by a sub-committee of the house manufactures committee. It did not finish taking testimony and will probably resume its session during the recess of congress. Senator Chandler and Representative Stump, chairman of the senate and house committees on immigration, vigorously investigated the expenditures of money at the Ellis Island emigrant station and the construction of the buildings there. This investigation was attended by several exciting scenes between the two chairmen and Assistant Secretary Nettleton and the principal witnesses. Majority and minority reports were made to the house, but too late for action. No report was made to the senate, Chairman Chandler finding himself opposed by the other republican members of the committee in his conclusions from the evidence and not inclined to join the democrats in their directions.

**An Ovation to Weaver.**  
LEADVILLE, Col., July 31.—Gen. James R. Weaver, the people's party candidate for the presidency, arrived here last night and received a great ovation. He delivered an address at the opera house, which was enthusiastically received.

**H. Clay King's Case.**  
NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 29.—In the chambers here to-day Judge Jackson overruled a petition for habeas corpus made by the attorneys of H. Clay King, the condemned murderer of David H. Poston.

**The Missouri Campaign.**  
SEDALIA, Mo., July 28.—Thousands of republicans from this and adjoining cities assembled here to-day to hear Maj. Warner, republican candidate for governor, speak. Maj. Warner spoke for three hours, in which he reviewed the history of Missouri and strongly urged the necessity of a change in the political government of the state. The major was frequently cheered during his speech which is the opening of the most remarkable campaign the state ever had.

**The Heat in Chicago.**  
CHICAGO, July 28.—The slaughter by the sun was still on in Chicago yesterday. Fifty deaths and twice as many prostrations by the heat having occurred.

# ALICE MITCHELL INSANE.

The Jury at Memphis Finds the Girl Insane—After Crime.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 1.—A large crowd was in attendance in the criminal court Saturday to hear Judge J. J. Dubose deliver his charge to the jury in the notorious case of Alice Mitchell, the murderer of Freda Ward, on trial as to her sanity.

The jury retired at 9:30 o'clock and twenty minutes later returned to the court room with the following verdict: We, the jury, find the defendant, Alice Mitchell, insane and believe it would endanger the safety of the community to set her at liberty.

The crime for which Alice Mitchell would have been tried had she been declared sane was the killing of Miss Freda Ward at Memphis January 25 last. Miss Mitchell loved her victim not as a friend, but with the passion of a lover. This abnormal affection was noted by the married sister of the dead girl, who wrote Miss Mitchell's mother, insisting that the intimacy be broken off. Miss Mitchell became moody and distraught. She had planned to marry Freda, but the brother-in-law learned of the projected elopement and frustrated the plans of the two girls.

The afternoon of January 25 Miss Mitchell and Miss Lillie Johnson were out driving and drove up to the broad sidewalk around Custom House block, leading to the levee. Coming slowly up the steep incline from the river were Miss Freda Ward and her sister, Josephine. The young ladies were soon opposite the carriage chatting pleasantly. Suddenly Miss Mitchell sprang from the carriage, grasping Miss Ward by the neck she drew a bright razor from the folds of her dress and drew it across the throat of her victim, severing the jugular vein. The murdered girl's sister grappled with the woman and also received a cut, luckily only a trifling one, near the ear. Miss Mitchell jumped in the buggy and seized the whip and was soon around the corner.

## THE MAFIA AGAIN.

Judge Marr, of New Orleans, Supposed to Be a Captive and Held For Ransom.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—Chief of Police Gaster has received a letter from what is supposed to be the Mafia. The letter was inclosed in an old envelope with a skull and crossbones on it. It was sent from the New Orleans post office and an air of mystery hangs about it.

The writer is not known, but investigations will be put on foot to find him and matters will be pushed till he is discovered. Nunnex, the writer, appears to live in this city and it is evident he has connections in St. Louis. The following is the letter, dated at New Orleans, July 29, 1892:

To Chief of Police Gaster:  
Sir: We have in our possession Judge Marr. Will deliver him in your hands for 500 or will liberate him for \$100. We will send his own clothes, such as we found on his person, but bear in mind for one and each authorized by you, his body will be ripped with shot, then sent you for a present.

This money must reach us before twenty days, unless you will have his right ear. For further information address general delivery, post office, Chicago, St. Louis or New Orleans. Respectfully,  
P. J. NUNNEX

It will be remembered that Judge Marr, of the criminal district court in this city, mysteriously disappeared last April. He was old and feeble and was last seen walking along the levee. The impression of his friends was that he had fallen into the river and was drowned and that impression still prevails.

## A BREAK IN THE RANKS.

Twenty-five Homestead Strikers Intervene Mr. Potter.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 1.—The first important break in the ranks of the skilled laborers at Homestead is likely to take place to-day. Saturday night there was a meeting of twenty-five of the skilled men, several of them members of the Amalgamated association. The situation was discussed and it was decided that there was no hope of winning the strike. A committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Potter, the superintendent, to ask them on what terms they might come back. The committee called and was cordially received by Mr. Potter, who told them of the rules the company had adopted as to the treatment of the strikers and that he meant to adhere to them. If they would abide by these rules he could find places for them. They expressed themselves favorably and there will be another meeting to-day, when they will make their report. The committee thought that the terms would be accepted and the twenty-five would go to work. Mr. Potter in an interview said: "I think the break is coming very soon. By the end of the week we will probably have as many men as we can provide places for."

## FEARFUL FALL.

Terrible Fate of an Aeronaut at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 1.—Five thousand people at Liver Grove, just south of the city, were the horrified spectators yesterday afternoon of a terrible fall to death of Prof. Hobe, the aeronaut. When the balloon reached the usual altitude Hobe could be seen tugging at the valve cord, which would not work. Before he could manipulate it the balloon was at least 3,000 feet above the earth. In the regular way he cut loose the parachute and shot rapidly earthward, but to the horror of the crowd the parachute did not expand and the unfortunate man fell like a shot toward the ground. So great was the force of the fall that he was driven into the soft ground to a depth of ten feet and instantly killed. It required the work of an hour to reach the body and death had occurred long before.

## The Missouri Campaign.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 28.—Thousands of republicans from this and adjoining cities assembled here to-day to hear Maj. Warner, republican candidate for governor, speak. Maj. Warner spoke for three hours, in which he reviewed the history of Missouri and strongly urged the necessity of a change in the political government of the state. The major was frequently cheered during his speech which is the opening of the most remarkable campaign the state ever had.

# DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES.

Chairman Harry Announces the Executive and Campaign Committees.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Chairman William F. Harry, of the democratic national committee, has made public the names of the members of the executive and campaign committees.

Mr. Harry chose the executive committee principally with the view of covering the party from a geographical standpoint, and he has succeeded in doing this very satisfactorily. The list is as follows:

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Chairman, ex-officio—William F. Harry, of Pennsylvania.  
Secretary, ex-officio—F. P. Sheerin, of Indiana.

California—M. F. Tarpey, Alameda.  
Colorado—Charles S. Moma, Denver.  
Connecticut—Charles French, Seymour.  
Florida—Samuel Pascoe, Monticello.  
Georgia—Clark Howell, Jr., Atlanta.  
Iowa—J. J. Richardson, Davenport.  
Kansas—Charles W. Blair, Leavenworth.  
Kentucky—Thomas H. Sherley, Louisville.  
Louisiana—James Jeffries, Rapides.  
Maine—Arthur Sewell, Bath.  
Maryland—Arthur P. Gorman, Laurel.  
Michigan—D. J. Campau, Detroit.  
Minnesota—Michael Doran, St. Paul.  
Massachusetts—Charles B. Hovey, Oxford.  
Missouri—John G. Prather, St. Louis.  
New Hampshire—Alvah H. Sulloway, Franklin.  
New Jersey—Miles Ross, New Brunswick.  
New York—William F. Sheehan, Buffalo.  
North Carolina—M. W. Ransom, Weidon.  
Ohio—Clyde S. Brice, Lima.  
Tennessee—Holmes Cummings, Memphis.  
Texas—G. T. Holt, Houston.  
Vermont—Bradley B. Smalley, Burlington.  
West Virginia—Hastel B. Goldman, Sandy.

**CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.**  
Chairman, ex-officio—Arthur P. Gorman, Laurel, Md.; William F. Sheehan, Buffalo, N. Y.; B. B. Smalley, Burlington, Vt.; M. W. Ransom, Weidon, N. C.; B. T. Cable, Rock Island, Ill.; E. C. Wall, Milwaukee, Wis.; Josiah Quincy, Boston; William F. Harry, Philadelphia.

## AN EXPLODING SEWER.

Fearful Sewer Explosion at St. Louis as the Result of the Generation of Foul Gas—Three Persons Killed.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Held back by the high water in the river and forced on by the flood of sewage and water thrown upon the recent Waters-Pierce oil fire, the gas generated by the escaping stock, heated by the intense summer sun, exploded about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, wrecking fully one-half of the great Mill creek sewer, the largest of the city's drainage system and causing a known loss of three lives, injuring several others with possibly other fatalities to be revealed by the search of the wreckage.

The first explosion occurred immediately under the wholesale liquor house of Carl E. Fuchs, 1014 South Fourth street, which stood directly over the sewer, and was followed an instant later by an upheaval a hundred feet farther east across Third street, the latter explosion completely wrecking the Iron Mountain railroad's southern yards, and extending nearly 1,000 feet to the river. At Fuchs' liquor house the gas lifted up the basement and first floors of the buildings and escaping let the wreckage fall back to the bottom of the slimy stream, leaving the second and third floors badly shaken but still in position.

## EX-GOV. HARDIN DEAD.

A Distinguished Citizen and Early Pioneer Joins the Great Majority.

MEXICO, Mo., July 28.—Ex-Gov. Charles Henry Hardin, founder of Hardin college and one of the distinguished men of central Missouri, died at his home here at 9:40 o'clock this morning after a serious illness of less than two weeks.

He had long been in feeble health and had been under the care of physicians for several months, but the fatal termination of his ailments was not expected until last Friday, when he became unconscious. Yesterday afternoon he rallied and his mind returned so that he was able to recognize those at his bedside and to speak a few words to his family. Old age and Bright's disease were the combined causes of death.

## BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Fearful Boiler Explosion in a Michigan Shingle Mill—Chemical Works Explode.

GAYLORD, Mich., July 29.—A frightful accident occurred at Bagley on the north shore of Osego lake. Hartnell & Smith's shingle mill, which had been built about ninety days, was blown to atoms at 7:30 yesterday morning by the explosion of the boiler, and the following men killed:

John Thompson, joiner of Deerfield, Mich., leaves a family of five.  
Irwin Hutchins, bolter, brother-in-law of one of the proprietors, leaves a family of three.

Leon Skinner, packer, married; of Lapeer county.  
Andrew Swedock, single.

Swedock, Foster, fireman, had one arm and a leg blown completely from his body, and the others were horribly mangled.

Tom Small, a packer, living in Gaylord, was injured internally and will die.

Frank Davis, sawyer, was badly hurt over the eye.

At the time of the explosion the mill was in charge of the foreman, E. G. Berry, who was acting as engineer. He can assign no cause for the accident.

## Sensational Suicide.

NEW YORK, July 29.—At 10:25 o'clock this morning, George K. Sistrare, a member of the firm of Sistrare Bros. bankers, No. 8 Broad street, committed suicide in his room at the Manhattan club by shooting himself in the right temple with a 32-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver. He was 50 years old. About three years ago the firm failed and W. N. Sistrare, the board member, was suspended from the stock exchange. The failure was a large one and the firm never resumed business.

## The Heat in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The slaughter by the sun was still on in Chicago yesterday. Fifty deaths and twice as many prostrations by the heat having occurred.

# PHILADELPHIA TRAGEDY.

The City of Brotherly Love Shocked Beyond Measure.

Banker Page Shot in His Own Office By an Enraged Customer, Who Completes His Bloody Work By Committing Suicide.

## Murder and Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Stock gambling brought about a tragedy yesterday as a result of which Charles H. Page, a well known broker, lies dead at his home, assassinated by a customer, Ronald Kennedy, who has closed his own account with the same weapon that ended the broker's career. No one witnessed the murder and suicide. The only one who could have thrown any light upon the encounter left the office where it occurred as the murderer entered, and half a minute later all was over.

The scene of the double crime was in the offices of E. D. Page & Brother, bankers and brokers at 132 South Fourth street, one of the busiest portions of the city. The senior member of the firm, Mr. E. D. Page, was absent and in addition to the junior members of the firm there was a clerk, Ed Halliwell. The latter was leaving the office by a rear door at 11:15 a. m., and observed a man coming in by the front entrance. The clerk recognized the newcomer as a former customer, Ronald Kennedy, and continued on his way. He had gone but a few paces when he heard two shots fired in succession. With others he rushed in just in time to see Broker Page gasp his last breath. He had been shot in the back while attempting to escape and had reached the rear doorway, where he fell and died almost instantly.

Into the front of the office the crowd surged only to find the murderer, Kennedy, dead upon his face in front of the ticker, a bullet wound in his head and his revolver lying beneath. Nothing could be done but inform the corner, who took charge of the place and endeavored to ascertain the cause of the assassin's act.

The broker's wife and child were absent at Cape May and other of the family were also out of reach. Halliwell, the clerk who has been eight years with the firm, was the only person who knew anything of the transactions of the two dead men. He says that it is two years since Kennedy first came to the office and began dealing on 10 and 15 per cent margins, chiefly in Atchison. For several months his transactions were profitable and he made from \$14,000 to \$20,000. Then the tables turned and Kennedy lost as much as he had made in a short time. Halliwell declares that the firm only bought and sold as directed by Kennedy, who deposited Pennsylvania railroad stock as collateral. When the speculator lost, this was sold to cover the margin. The dead broker always kept Kennedy's accounts according to the clerk and generally had some difficulty in making his customer understand them even when they were in his favor.

Halliwell declares that Kennedy came out about even on his ventures. For a year past he has dropped into the office occasionally, sometimes without speaking to anyone and generally examining the ticker. He was regarded as a crank of the harmless variety and had never made any threats.

## ROBBING A BANK.

Two Chubb's Tempered Individuals Hold Up the Bank of El Reno, Ok.

EL RENO, Ok., July 28.—At 10:30 o'clock outlaws entered the Bank of El Reno, overpowered Mr. S. W. Sawyer, wife of the president, and herself cashier, and forced her to give up \$10,500.

While Mrs. Sawyer was alone in the banking house a stranger entered, stepped up to the cashier's window, made an inquiry about some town lots and then went to a desk and began writing. In a moment another stranger appeared at the cashier's desk and presenting a revolver at Mrs. Sawyer's head, demanded that she hand out all the money in the bank.

Mrs. Sawyer was so frightened at first that she could not move, but the robber threatened to shoot if she did not act quickly, and in a dazed way she entered the vault and handed to him all the packages of bills in the safe and what was in the daily change drawer, aggregating about \$10,500, less than \$100 of it in silver.

The man who was writing at the desk turned quickly, seized the money as Mrs. Sawyer handed it through the wicket and disappeared out the door, the one holding the revolver following quickly. Mrs. Sawyer screamed several times and fell over in a swoon.

The robbers mounted horses standing at the edge of the pavement and rode out Rock Island avenue as fast as they could go.

Mrs. Sawyer was the only person in the bank, the president, Mr. Sawyer, being absent in Oklahoma City and arriving home about thirty minutes after the robbery. The attack was made at an hour when business was quiet.

## CELEBRATION COMMENCED.

The Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of America Started at Cadiz.

CADIZ, Aug. 1.—The Christopher Columbus celebration was formally begun yesterday, by the departure hence for Havana of the Columbus caravel Santa Maria, towed by the Prince Lago, and escorted by the British cruiser Scout, the French cruiser Harondel, several Spanish warships and a flotilla of small steamers. The spectacle presented was a fine one. The quaint aspect of the old Columbus vessel was in strong contrast with the appearance of the modern vessels. An enormous amount of people were at the quays to witness the departure. The man-of-war Lepant saluted the caravel as she passed out of harbor.

## Bolted the Ticket.

DENVER, Col., July 30.—The Rocky Mountain News has bolted the head of the people's party state ticket selected by yesterday's convention.

# WHAT PLEASES A WOMAN.

It pleases her to be called a sensible little woman.

It pleases her to be called a well dressed woman.

It pleases her to be told that she is dangerously fascinating.

It pleases her to depend on some man and pretend she is ruling him.

It pleases her to be told that she improves a man by her companionship.

It pleases her to be treated courteously and with respect, and be talked to reasonably.

It pleases her to be treated sensibly and honestly, to be consulted and questioned, and not to be treated as a butterfly, with no head, no heart.

It pleases her to be loved and admired by a man who is strong enough to rule and subdue her and make his way her way. To lead her and take care of her.—Music and Drama.

## SICKROOM DON'TS.

Don't whisper. A whisper will often wake a light sleeper, when an ordinary voice would not. Don't whisper.

Don't tiptoe. A tiptoe will sometimes cause more disturbance than a carefully, squarely placed footfall. Don't tiptoe.

Don't handle rattling papers. The folding and unfolding of papers that "rattle" is well calculated to "rattle" invalids. Don't "rattle."

Don't sniff or sigh. Sniffs and sighs may better be indulged in the open air where a gust of wind can blow them away. Don't sniff or sigh.

Don't shout or allow the voice to be keyed on a high note. Shouting may be a necessity in connection with the treatment of "beasts of burden," but should be counted a luxury for indulgence only indoors when conversing with those who are "deaf as a post." Don't shout.—Good Housekeeping.

## PERSONAL CHIT-CHAT.

HARRISON has a gold-mounted gun.

MR. PETER MARIE, of New York, is said to have the finest collection in existence of the miniatures of pretty women, unless there is excepted the collection of the late King Ludwig of Bavaria.

It is said that in preparing to receive his honorary degree of LL. D. at Cambridge, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, by accident, attired himself in the robes of a doctor of divinity. The mistake was corrected in time.

## IN CAB AND CAR.

The railways of the world are worth quite a lot of money—\$6,000,000,000.

An engine on the Central railroad of New Jersey has run a mile at the rate of 91.7 miles an hour.

It is estimated that \$400,000,000 gold of British capital has been invested in the railways of the Argentine Republic.

The distance between division points for changing engines has been increasing in this country and some roads are now running engines from 200 to 300 miles, where they used to run 100 miles or less.

GEN. PRYM, who was Spanish minister of war for two years, held that office longer than any of his predecessors during the present century. There have been 194 ministers of war in Spain during the century, the average time of service being six months.

The loco weed is abundant in western Kansas this year. This plant has a peculiar fascination for cattle, upon which it exerts an intoxicating effect.

## MARKET REPORTS.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 2.	
CATTLE—Best steers	3 30 @ 4 00
Stockers	2 50 @ 3 00
Native cows	1 85 @ 2 00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 30 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	67 @ 70
No. 2 hard	61 @ 63
CORN—No. 2 mixed	42 1/2 @ 43 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	25 @ 30 1/2
RYE—No. 2	56 @ 58
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	2 00 @ 2 25
Fancy	1 90 @ 1 95
HAY—Choice timothy	7 00 @ 8 50
Fancy prairie	7 00 @ 7 50
POULTRY—Spring chickens	13 @ 14
BUTTER—Choice creamery	15 @ 16
CHEESE—Full cream	11 @ 12
EGGS—Choice	10 @ 10 1/2
POTATOES—New	45 @ 50

ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Fair natives	3 50 @ 5 00
Texans	2 25 @